

# THE WABASH EXPRESS.

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## The Wabash Express.

R. N. HUDSON, Editor.  
I. M. BROWN, Local Editor.

TERRE-HAUTE:

Saturday Morning, August 16, 1856

Mr. Fillmore Receives the cold Shoulder in the South.

The result in the recent elections in the slaveholding States, has very much opened the eyes of the Fillmore men in this section of the State. Most singularly bad they hugged the flattering union to their souls, that Southern democrats would desert their party, and eventually with the Southern Americans. They fancied that Mr. Fillmore's strength was almost omnipotent in the South, and with the assistance of a few Northern States, he would certainly succeed Franklin Pierce in the Presidential chair. How unfounded is that fancy, let facts determine.

The State of Kentucky held her State election, and the democratic gain over the former American majority, is more than 7,000. In speaking of this fact the Louisville Courier uses the following language:

"The history of parties in Kentucky scarcely records a defeat so complete and mortifying as that experienced by the Know Nothings of this State on Monday last. The issue was fairly presented in almost every district, and the result is such as to demonstrate the fact beyond the possibility of a doubt that the people, heartily disgusted with the miserable tricks and dishonest proscriptions of the quasi American party, are determined to stand by the Constitution, and preserve inviolable its sacred provision respecting the rights of religion and speech. Kentucky has been thoroughly redeemed, and that her vote will be cast for Buchanan and Breckinridge in November, no sane man, able to make a sensible deduction, will for a moment doubt.

This indicates pretty plainly what Southern democrats think about uniting with the American party.

Missouri has had her elections and the united vote of Benton and Polk is an overwhelming majority against the Americans, and in fact the Republican says that "a large number of those who voted for Mr. Benton on Monday are Fremont men, and if a Fremont ticket is presented in this State they will vote for it."

North Carolina has held her elections, and the result shows a democratic gain of over 5,000, and they have also gained twenty democratic members of the Legislature.

This is proof conclusive as to the course intended to be pursued by the Southern democrats. They have no sympathy with Mr. Fillmore or the doctrine advocated by the American party. In the language of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, "the South has resolved that the institution of slavery shall be extended into territory where it does not now exist." This is the one great leading idea of Southern voters. The South is pro-slavery, and they will lay aside every other consideration to extend this, their peculiar institution. If the Fillmore men ever relied upon Southern votes, we are now inclined to think that reliance has vanished into thin air. The South is true to herself, to her institutions and to her interests, and the sooner the North finds it out, the sooner will daughters cease to exist North of Mason and Dixon's line.

The State elections have come off in Iowa, and free territory has triumphed by a vote of 20,000. Thus it now stands. The great and only question before the American people is, "shall slavery be extended into free territory?" The platform upon which Mr. Buchanan stands, says it shall, the one on which Mr. Fremont rests, says it shall not. Can a Northern free State man longer determine what course to pursue? Cannot the friends of Mr. Fillmore see, and see plainly, that there is no possible hope for him in the South, and the merest tyro in politics knows he cannot muster a corporal's guard in the North? What then is the duty of the anti-slavery men of the North? certainly to vote for John C. Fremont.

### Bright on Kansas.

One of the most extraordinary documents that has appeared during the canvass is, "A Review of the Troubles in Kansas, and of the Senate's bill for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, by an Indianian," issued from the office of the Washington Union, to which is appended a letter from the author to the Democratic mass meeting assembled at Indianapolis, on the 17th July.

The document has been circulated in this part of the State, an eye single to the faithful, but Mr. Bright should have caused his list to be revised. So many of the rank and file have left the party, that it is by no means singular that the paper should have fallen into the hands of some of those very "Black Republicans" and "Abolitionists" it was intended to denounce and vilify.

When a man has attained to the position occupied by Mr. Bright, now the sole representative of the sovereignty of Indiana in the Senate, we naturally expect from him some thing like dignity of character, some respect for the people he represents, and some regard for truth, but we regret to say, that these qualities will be sought in vain in the document under review. After a reference to the State of parties four years ago, he opens out as follows:

"One of the modes by which the Black Republican Abolition party hopes to procure the abolition of slavery every where, is, by incendiary speeches and publications to array the North against the South, and the South against the North, and thus to produce a dissolution of the Union. With many of its leaders this is an avowed purpose. The South thus weakened, they reason, will be unable to contend successfully against the 'revolted slaves' and British bayonets." A more diabolical intent or infamous purpose never entered the heart of wicked men. Thus do they plot treason against the Constitution, and thus would they destroy the last hope of liberty on earth."

This, people of Indiana, is the language of your own Senator, the man whom you have honored, and by whose suffrages he was placed in the Senate, and who, through your favor, occupies the position of Vice President of the United States. And to whom does he apply this language? To you who have conferred this honor upon him. There is no mistaking this. Who does he say "hopes to procure the abolition of slavery every where," and to "produce a dissolution of the Union?" The Black Republican party. Who does he say "avowed purpose? Many of the leaders of that party. Who "plot treason against the Constitution," for the purpose of destroying "the last hope of liberty on earth?" This same party, according to Mr. Bright.

These charges are brought against men whose only sin is, that they resist the extension of slavery into free territory. Mr. Bright knew this when he made these charges. He knew they were not attempting to abolish slavery every where. He knew they were not endeavoring to produce a dissolution of the Union. He knew they were not plotting treason against the Constitution. He knew they did not wish to destroy the last hope of liberty on earth. He will not apply his own language to himself; "a more diabolical intent or infamous purpose never entered the heart of a wicked man." We leave the application to others; for we will not descend to the billingsgate, even of a Senator.

And who, we ask again, make these charges? He is the same Jesse D. Bright, who, in 1850, would not vote with Mr. Clay for a resolution offered by him declaring that slavery did not exist in the territory acquired from Mexico. That did not go far enough for him; but he voted with Mr. Seward, and for Mr. Seward's substitute, which was in the following language:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than by conviction for crime, shall ever be allowed in either of said territories of Utah and New Mexico."

That is the position of the Republicans of today. Did Mr. Bright, when he voted for it, entertain the "diabolical intent," and "infamous purpose" to abolish slavery every where, to dissolve the Union; was he "plotting treason against the Constitution," and seeking to destroy the last hope of liberty on earth?"

"Having premised thus much," the Senator proceeds to examine the troubles in Kansas. He admits that great outrages have occurred there, but labors to prove that the free State men have been the aggressors. His effort in this regard fixes his own character as a slavery propagandist so conclusively that even he will scarcely deny it. He admits, however, that some of the laws enacted by the so-called legislature were not the very best in the world. His strongest expression of disapprobation is, by speaking of some of them as having prescribed "odious test oaths." Passing by his assertion that the free State men were the aggressors, of which the country can judge as well as Mr. Bright, let us examine his position relative to the Kansas laws of which he speaks. He says Kansas was invaded by emigrants from Massachusetts as well as "border ruffians" from Missouri. Well, suppose this to be true, are the laws enacted by them any more obligatory than if Missourians alone had done the wrong? And, sir, while you are annulling a part of them, thus with your own hand, striking your Kansas Nebraska act in the face; falling foul of it with your own fist, and knocking out the last breath of squatter sovereignty out of its body, why did you not declare the whole void? We shall see.

His next position is that the repeal of the Missouri restriction was not the cause of the troubles in Kansas. And how do you suppose, reader, he proves his position? The Senator shall speak for himself:

"But say our opponents, if you had not repealed the Missouri Compromise there would have been no outrages in Kansas. By a parity of reasoning, we might make God the author of sin. God created man, and man committed sin; therefore God is the author of sin. This is what the disciples of Locke would term a *reductio ad absurdum*, and in other words not a legitimate conclusion from the premise. But how do they know that wrongs and out-

rages would not have been committed in Kansas if the Missouri Compromise had never been repealed? All the outrages there are in clear and palpable violation of the organic law; and if lawless men will violate one law, will they not violate another?" And again, he asks: "If the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has committed these mischiefs in Kansas, why has it not done so in Nebraska? If it was a bad act, it would produce bad fruits every where."

This fellow citizen, is the reasoning of a Senator! Which do you most admire, his theology or his logic? Let us try his *reductio ad absurdum*. A malicious person throws down my fence, and lets the hogs and cattle in to destroy my crop; but impudently tells me I must not hold him accountable, lest I charge the Divine Being who made him, with being the author of the mischief. "How do you know," says he, "but that the cattle might have pushed the fence down, and got in of their own accord?" "But, sir, you invited them in," says I. "Not at all, sir; I only pulled the fence down; but I told them that while they must not get in." We will not pursue the argument on this absurd point. The Senator may safely be turned over to any boy of ten, who has ordinary intelligence.

"But why is Nebraska quiet?" he triumphantly asks, by way of a settler. And we ask, in reply, "Why are the Arctic regions quiet?" Kansas is on the slave border of Missouri, and Nebraska is on the free border of Iowa. And besides, we suppose Gov. Wise has not yet discovered that it is profitable ground for breeding slaves.

His last point, is the remedy for the evils in Kansas. The Senate's bill for admitting it as a State. He sets forth the substance of the bill, and alleges that the "Black Republicans" in the Senate voted against it. He says, "they voted against the repeal of the obnoxious laws of the Kansas Legislature; against the restoration of the freedom of speech and of the press; and against the abrogation of the test oaths, but driven to the wall, all their pretense one by one taken from them, their last resort was to make the audacious charge that the bill was intended to make Kansas a slave State; thus admitting that a majority of the bona fide settlers of Kansas are in favor of slavery, for the bill says that a majority shall decide the question."

Here is the rub. We assert that it was and is the intention of the bill to make Kansas a slave State, and Mr. Bright, by calling it an "audacious charge," cannot escape it. These pretended laws establish slavery there, as every one knows, by prescribing severe penalties, even death, for interfering with slavery property. Now, the Senate, by abrogating the laws above referred to, for which Mr. Bright claims great credit, distinctly took ground that they had power over the subject; and we put it to Mr. Bright, and we demand an answer, and the country demands an answer—Why did you not repeal these slavery laws passed by this fraudulent legislature? There can be but one answer. It is shown by your repeal of the Compromise; it is shown by your perjure excuses for it; it is shown by your truckling to Atchison and doing his bidding; it is shown by your efforts to put free State men in the wrong, and to palliate, excuse and justify the Kansas outrages; it is shown by the evident satisfaction with which you assert, contrary to the known fact, that a majority of the bona fide settlers of Kansas desire to make it a slave State; it is shown by your denunciation of men, of whom it is small praise to say they are quite as good as yourself, as Black Republicans and Abolitionists, for merely resisting slavery extension; that you are determined to make Kansas a slave State. You belong to the Douglas school of politicians; your only hope of advancement being by selling yourself to the slave power. Your apology will not do, sir, it has come too late, and it shows no deep and thorough repentance for past sins.

In your letter you express the hope that "in this contest the voice of Indiana will be heard proclaiming her devotion to the Union and the Constitution." No fear of that, sir; she will proclaim that sentiment, in a voice that will make some of her unfaithful servants shake in their shoes. Indiana is conservative. She resists all sectionalism, and most of all, that which seeks to push a sectional disposition into the free Territories of the Union.

### Fillmore Club.

We were in attendance at the Fillmore Club on Thursday evening last, and were much astonished to find there, Cookley, Cornwell, O'ry, Stewart and other democrats, taking the liveliest interest in the proceedings. Our friend Gratton was so tickled with the proceedings that we feared he would on several occasions, shake himself into a skeleton. No persons seem to have any longing a desire that a *clean* ticket should be organized, as these few old line party leaders. They knew that the salvation of the democratic ticket in this county depended on this, and they relied upon the supposed corruption and stupidity of the leading Americans to effect it.

It is passing strange, that the honest Fillmore men of this city and county, cannot see the secret workings of this insidious and corrupt old line party in this movement. We will however wait for a further "troubling of the waters," and then we think we will be able to show to those who can think at all, and who are honest anti-slavery men, the impropriety and inconsistency of their course.

### Political Items.

There is not a single Fillmore paper in Vermont, and it is understood that there will be no Fillmore ticket in the field in that State. Of the political newspapers in the Green Mountain State, twenty-three support Fremont, and five are for Buchanan.

### WHITE TO ME.

27 Mrs. Sarah T. Boston.

Oh write to me,  
Where'er thou be,  
One little line, if but to tell  
That thou art happy—thou art well.  
If not—Hush, one single word—  
Think, think what rapture 'twill afford  
This heart, wherein thine image dear  
Dwells like a song to its sphere—  
To know that thou art, where'er thou be,  
Oh write to me—Oh write to me!

Oh write to me,  
By land—or sea—  
'Till watch its coming as the ray  
Which telleth of returning day.  
And while I press its ruby seal,  
More pure delight this heart will feel,  
Than infant lips in dreams of bliss  
Reluctant to an angel's kiss.  
'Till all task, one word from thee,  
Where'er thou art, where'er thou be,  
Oh write to me—Oh write to me.

### PERCIVAL.

He sleeps beneath the pebbles and;  
The pebbles flowers his grave will cover;  
His spirit has returned to God,  
The day dream of his life is over.  
His songs, wherein all tongues were blended,  
As in the wondrous morning bird,  
He loved along her path to wander,  
He loved with Nature dear to dwell,  
And all her mystic lore to ponder,  
He climbed with awe and eager feet  
The rugged heights where others fall;  
Science and Song and Learning weep  
Beside the grave of Percival.

### IT Here is one of Tennyson's exquisite little lyrics.

It is worthy of his pen, and only Tennyson could have written it.

Sit down, and soul, and count  
The moments flying;  
Come—tell the sweet amount  
That's lost by sighing.  
How many smiles—a score,  
Then laugh and count no more,  
For day is dying!

Lie down, and soul and sleep,  
And no more measure  
The flight of time, nor weep  
The loss of leisure;  
But here, by this lone stream,  
Lie down with us and dream  
Of slumber's treasure.

We dream—do thou the same;  
We love forever;  
We laugh, yet we shun—  
The gentle never;  
Stay then till sorrow dies—  
Then hope and happy skies  
Are thine forever.

### Who Can Explain This?

A gentleman of this city was on a visit a few days ago to Cincinnati. He intended to start home on Saturday, but was left by the cars, and consequently could not expect to arrive here until Monday evening. He felt uneasy, supposing his family who expected him on Saturday, would, of course, feel disturbed about his protracted stay.

Under this state of feeling, he went to one of his friends in the city, and there met a Spiritualist from the State of New York. He told this Spiritualist that there was a medium in this city, and he desired that information should be communicated through her to his family, "that he was unexpectedly detained, and would not be home until Monday." The Spiritualist consented, and in a few moments said, the communication had been sent.

The strangest part of this is yet to be told. In a short time after this communication had been sent from Cincinnati, the medium in this city, went to the family of the absent person and communicated to them, precisely what was told to the Spiritualist in Cincinnati.

Now how is this? Here a communication was transmitted from Cincinnati to Terre-Haute in a few moments, and by what means? Who can answer?

We give the above facts, and would not publish them were they not supported by un doubted evidence. We are prepared to give the names of individuals living in this city, whose veracity cannot be questioned, in regard to the above.

### Movements of the Democracy in Missouri.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.

This morning's Democrat announces the withdrawal by the Breton Democracy of their electoral ticket, in favor of the Ash-Benton party. "In doing this," the Democrat says, "we lay down no principle which has governed us in the past, and give up no doctrine heretofore held as right and democratic. We fight this battle for the Union—the Union as a whole, and have every confidence that those for whose elevation we work, will be true to its preservation against all foes."

### Know-Nothingism in Indiana.

One of the half-dozen papers in Indiana that has persisted in the support of Fillmore is the Rockford Herald, and even it, despite its protestations of nationality, now abandons its candidate and goes for Fremont as the only chance for beating Buchanan. In order to add to the numerous illustrations we have already furnished as to what Know-Nothingism is at the North, and the condition it is in, we copy the following from the Rockford Herald. Speaking of the recent Indiana K. N. State Convention at Indianapolis, the editor says:

We record here our firm belief that the movement will not advance the prospects of Fillmore. We still believe it the policy of Fillmore men in this State to vote for Fremont. They have only to choose between the Federal, Border-ruffian defend-ers Buchanan, and Fremont. Fillmore is not in the question in this State. This is one plain conviction, and we allow no man to rival us in firm adherence to what we conceive the best interests of Fillmore and the Union.—*Rockford Herald*.

### Correspondence of the Wabash Express.

CONSTITUTIONALIST OFFICE,  
Ind., Aug. 9, 1856.

ESS. EXPRESS—Gentlemen: We have just received your last weekly paper, and was very much surprised to find therein, the following article from the *Journal* of your place, with your remarks thereto attached:

"The *Paoli* Constitutional, a full blooded K. N. paper, says, the Abolition State ticket will receive no aid from the Fillmoreites in that region."—*Journal*.

"We would be under obligations if the *Journal* would point out that sentence in the *Paoli* Constitutional, wherein the above declaration is contained. We have examined the Constitutionalist, and have been unable to find any such declaration. Until the *Journal* produces the proof, we pronounce the assertion false."—*Express*.

We feel under many obligations to you for giving such a prompt denial of such a glaring falsehood as the above, perpetrated by the *Journal*. No such declaration as the above, ascribed to us by the *Journal*, can be found in the Constitutionalist. We are utterly at a loss to know how the *Journal* could have the unblinking effrontery to make such a charge against us; for we feel confident that there has been nothing published in the Constitutionalist, either as editorial or otherwise, that would induce any reasonable or honorably disposed person to draw from thence any such conclusions. It is true, that we, in common with a large portion of the Fillmore party in this section, were not pleased with the action of the Convention that nominated the People's ticket, nor with the subsequent action of some of the members of the Republican party. Yet, we can assure the *Journal* that on that occasion we will not be so silly as to hug to our bosoms the present corrupt old line slavery party; nor do we believe the Fillmoreites in this region will be guilty of such an outrageous act.

We would support Morton in preference to Willard upon the question of State policy alone; yet there are other insuperable objections to Willard, that with us cannot be surmounted. Willard is a reckless, selfish partisan, and would sacrifice almost every thing, in order to promote selfish or partisan purposes. Why, then, the editor of the *American Eagle*, at this place, published Willard as being a *candidate*, and making a fortune out of the people by cheating them out of the New Albany and Vincennes Road; and surely if this is the opinion of those attached to the *same* party with Willard concerning him; they will not think it strange if the Fillmore party and many of the old lineers too, will withhold from him their support. We would also like to know what terms as agent Willard or his platform that would induce the Fillmore party to vote for him. We confess our utter inability to see why they should do so. The *Journal* therefore, need not lay the "flattering unctious to itself" (if indeed it has any, which we are disposed to doubt, after seeing the above article) that the Fillmoreites of this region will not support the People's State ticket in preference to the old line "rule or ruin" ticket.

We believe we know the feeling in this region upon this subject, and with a few exceptions, the Fillmoreites will support the People's ticket next October.

Inasmuch as we do not exchange with the *Journal*, and as our paper was the only one in which we observed the charge preferred against us by the *Journal*, we address this to you with the hope that you will give it publicity and thereby set the Fillmoreites in this region as well as ourselves, right before the people.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

J. PAYNE,

J. COX,

Editors of the Constitutional.

To ESS. EXPRESS.

### From Kansas and Nebraska.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Advises from Leavenworth are to Wednesday last, that the Overland and Emigrant Co., had entered the territory and probably reached Topeka safely.

A company of Missourians enlisted as territorial militia, had marched to intercept them, but returned without fighting.

It was stated that a company of Dragoons, with Judge Leecompte, had entered Nebraska to intercept Lane, but returned without effecting their object.

Runners were current in the river towns, last week, of a battle between the emigrants and the regulars near the Nebraska line, but they were not generally credited. A report prevailed at Nebraska City, on the 30th, that a large force of Missourians and South Carolinians had invaded the territory and blocked the public roads. One hundred and fifty men had volunteered to go down and drive them out.

The Cornell Bluffs Chronotype says great excitement prevailed in the southern portion of the Territory, at the rumored invasion.

### Letter from Kansas.

St. Louis, August 12.—A letter in the Republican, dated Whiteside, Kansas, August 4th, says that the U. S. District Court Judge Leecompte, began his summer term that day. The docket was large and the attendance of counsel numerous. The cases were chiefly of a criminal and political character.

It is reported that five hundred of Lane's troops were ready to protect those persons convicted by Court.

On the strength of this rumor, Gen. Smith sent fifty dragoons under Capt. Wood, to protect the Court and enforce its processes. In his charge to the grand jury Judge Leecompte reviewed the most glaring offences, and suggested remedies against present and prospective evils. He admonished them to be cool, calm and unbiased in their action, and do nothing which could have even the seeming of sectional or personal inclination.

Wells and Boyd, two men sent out by General Richardson to reconnoitre and report the progress of Lane's regiment had returned.

Just across the Nebraska line they came upon an encampment of two hundred and fifty men, from whom they learned that Lane had returned to Kansas five thousand men and more money; that they were waiting for forces there from Nebraska City to move in a body to Topeka, and when Lane with his five thousand men arrived, they would leave Topeka to meet him, and that they would then send border ruffians and the United States troops.

Wells and Boyd then went to Nebraska City, where they saw two hundred more of the same regiment, and heard a conversation, which furnished this statement.

The writer says that Kansas never enjoyed such peace as at present, and if let alone by foreign agitators, there would be universal harmony.

### From the Indianapolis Journal.

To the Public.

I have been much surprised by the appearance of a card in the *State Sentinel* of Monday last, over the signature of my competitor, the Hon. A. P. Willard. The purpose of this card, so far as it can be collected from its contents, seems to be to make the impression that I have declined to meet him in discussion, and renders it proper for me to make a statement of the facts as I understand them to exist. It is true, as stated in the card, that on the evening of the first of May—the day I received the nomination—Mr. Willard, bringing with him a witness, presented me with a written invitation to a conference to make arrangements for canvassing the State with him. It must have been obvious to him that I could make no arrangement at that time. He had been nominated nearly four months before, and had already canvassed a large portion of the State, and in reply to him, that evening I stated that my private affairs would require a large portion of the time for the coming two months, and that I could not begin the canvass regularly until about the first of July; that he had been in the field several months, and that whatever time I could devote to the canvass between that and the first of July I should visit important points and places where he had spoken, but that when I entered upon the canvass regularly I should cheerfully make the arrangement suggested in his communication. Some time in the latter part of May I met him at Indianapolis and made with him a joint appointment at Newcastle for the 12th of June, at which place and time we met, and just before going into the discussion had an interview, in which the subject of the joint canvass was discussed. I here quote the statement in his card in reference to that interview:

"Accordingly, on the 12th of June, I requested him to make appointments for the month of July. This he declined doing, but assured me that, during August, we should go together."

The construction put by Mr. Willard on our conversation is wholly inadmissible. I stated to him that I had several appointments out, and had accepted several invitations to address conventions and mass meetings, and before making other appointments must review my engagements in order to avoid a conflict. I understood him to say distinctly, that he was in a like situation; and the crowd being already assembled, without further conference we repaired to the Court House and entered upon the discussion. This was on the afternoon of Thursday, and shortly after the discussion terminated, Mr. Willard without any further interview left the town, and on that night or the next morning, as I was afterwards informed, returned to Indianapolis. On the following Saturday morning, it being the day but one after the discussion, an editorial article appeared in the *State Sentinel*, purporting to give an account of our meeting at Newcastle, and declaring among other things, that I was so much for Mr. Willard and had refused to canvass the State with him. Under the circumstances, it was hardly possible to doubt the quarter from which this article emanated. On my return home near the end of June, from a series of appointments in the south-western part of the State, which were made before the meeting at Newcastle, I found a number of letters informing me that Mr. Willard had declared at Gosport and other places, that I had refused to canvass the State with him. It clearly appears from his own card that these statements were unauthorized. Continuing to receive advice of the repetition of this declaration, on the 21 of July in pursuance of my original plan, and to place this matter in a position in reference to which there would be no room for error, I addressed to Mr. Willard by the hands of J. D. Defrees, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee, a note of which the following is a copy:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21, 1856.

Hon. A. P. Willard:

DEAR SIR: Should it meet with your approbation, I shall be pleased to make some appointments with you for the mutual discussion of the questions at issue in this canvass. I am willing to conduct the discussion upon the terms proposed by the joint committee of our respective friends at Newcastle, or if they do not suit you, upon terms to be agreed upon by a similar committee selected in this city. The opening and closing to be enjoyed alternately.

Should this proposition meet with your approval, the bearer of this, Mr. Defrees, will arrange with you the times and places of meeting.

A speedy answer is requested, which may be handed to Mr. Defrees, or directed to me at Centerville.

Yours Respectfully,

O. P. MORTON.

Mr. Willard did not, as desired, send the written answer, but verbally informed Mr. Defrees that he had appointments out until the 9th of August, and that he would not make joint appointments before that time, pointing out to Mr. Defrees, however, several of his appointments that I might attend, but which I could not without a sacrifice of time and derangement of my canvass. Further appointments were then made for me, terminating on the 7th of August, at Bloomington, in order that I might have no engagement after that time to interfere with any arrangement that might be concluded with Mr. Willard. On the 16th of July Mr. Willard, Defrees, and myself met at the Bates House, and the subject of mutual appointments was discussed, and as I was compelled to leave for home after dinner, it was agreed that Willard and Defrees should meet and arrange the times and places for our discussions.

### I am informed by Mr. Defrees that Mr. Willard left the city without seeing him, and that he has not seen him from that day to this. Some fourteen days having passed without receiving any intelligence from him. Mr. Defrees, and other members of the Committee being satisfied that he did not intend to comply with the engagement, proceeded to make another list of appointments for me, commencing on the 13th of April at Corydon, and terminating on the 5th of September at Seymour. Mr. Willard complains in his card that these appointments were made without consulting him, assuming, however, that they were made as jointly, and announcing meetings for himself at the same times and places. All this does not affect the spirit or character of the transaction. Why they were made without consulting him, no one knows so well as himself, and that they were not made for him is clear from the fact that the persons making them had no authority whatever to act for him.

He proceeds to give his opinion of the result of the coming election in which he elects himself easily, and at least eight Democratic members of Congress out of the eleven, with prospects for two more. I do not feel called upon to respond to that portion of his call and will only say that my information leads me to see entirely different conclusions.

O. P. MORTON.

August 9th, 1856.

### To the Public.

On the 21 day of July last, Judge Morton placed in my hands a note of that date addressed to Hon. A. P. Willard, to be delivered by me to that gentleman. A copy of that note is given in Judge Morton's card.

I delivered the note to Mr. Willard on the 31st or 4th of July. He informed me that he had appointments running down until the 9th of August, and could not make joint appointments previous to that time.

On the 16th of July, Mr. Willard, Judge Morton and myself met at the Bates House in this city. A conversation then took place in relation to canvassing a portion of the State in company. It was finally agreed that Mr. Willard and myself should arrange the times and places of discussion and that he would see me for that purpose. I waited until the 30th of July. Mr. Willard did not call on me, and being unable to find him, nor having seen him since or heard from him, as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, I deemed it important that Judge Morton should canvass the southern portion of the State, and make the appointments for him as published.

As Mr. Willard did not call on me, supposed he had abandoned the idea of making joint appointments. The appointments were, therefore, made for Judge Morton alone, as I had no authority to act for Mr. Willard, and his appointments made since, at the same times and places, are deemed intrusions, which Judge Morton may admit or not, as may suit his convenience. Mr. Willard has by this course avoided making appointments in certain portions of the State, where Judge Morton stated to him, at the interview on the 16th of July, desired to go with him.

Jno. D. DEFREES.

Chairman Rep. State Cen. Com.

### The Cabinet on Kansas.

The N. Y. Tribune's Washington letter writer, under date of the 7th, says:

The Cabinet had a long and anxious sitting to-day, at which Kansas matters engrossed more than ordinary attention. There is a clear majority for immediate retreat and change of policy, and the whole tenor of affairs which reach Washington from the Northern and Western Democracy, is urgent and even mandatory on this point. The President inclines to these counsels, and he will be apt to anticipate any serious action by Congress, by the removal of Leecompte and his tribe, and by the release of the Robinson and his fellow "traitors." A concession thus extorted by a popular exigency would be utterly destitute of moral force, and will rather weaken than strengthen the cause to which it is addressed as a desperate expedient. For a vote cast, obtained by such concession of partisan injustice.

### CAUGHT.

The editor of the Wisconsin Patriot did played the following card a few days since:

\$5,000 REWARD!

Will be paid to anybody who can show a vote ever given by Fremont while in office, on the side of Freedom. On the other hand, we will forfeit that amount if we can't show by the record, that every vote he ever gave on the subject of slavery, was given for the South—made by vote with the notorious Know Nothing, Dave Atchison, and the Southern fire eaters.

Whereupon a Kenosha Fremontier applied for the \$5,000 on the spot, on the following record: Congressional Globe, page 1830, year